WASHINGTON.

Present Aspect of Our Difficulties with Mexico.

GENERAL BENAVIDES'

Additional Astronomical Honors for th Naval Observatory.

SUGAR FRAUDS

Investigating the Plundering of Public Timber Lands.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASSINGTON, August 18, 1877. SENOR MATA RECEIVES A NOTIFICATION PROM WEBAL BENAVIDES THAT THREE OF THE BIO GRANDE CITY RAIDERS HAVE BEEN CAP-

stative of the Ding government her is much gratification to-night at the prompt and active action of General Benavides upon the telem which he sent him on his own responsibility at Rio Grande City. He continues to each new development with much anxiety, believes at this particular juncture depends upon the action of the Mexican authori es whether the Diaz government shall be recognized an early day or not. Thus far he believes, from a his own action and what has been done n the claims for permanency and strength made by the Diss government. He states that he is quite pleased ith all the recent developments, and hopes mplete success of his mission,

he following important despatch was received by the following important despatch was received by for Mista from General Benavides late to-night:

BROWNSVILLE, August 18—5:17 P. M. neeral MAYA, Mexican Musicer, Weathington:
Three of the band that assailed Davis Jail caught isstanday, and one of the released prisoners, Rudoifesproneede, capitain of Escobedo's band, caught lest sproneede, capital and the soldwar by meatroke.

IEW ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES AT THE NAVAL OBSEBVATORY, WASHINGTON.

It is well understood in scientific circles here to-day hat Professor Asapa Hall, of the United States Naval tory, is watching a satellite of Mars he has discovered within the last ew evenings, with the great equatorial made by Alban Clark, of Cambridgeport, Mass., of twenty-six inches aperture. This discovery will be cognized by all astronomers as of far greater imsciat of late on their discoverers among the is a new honor to the Naval Observatory, and mus largely add to Professor Hall's reputation at home and

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, August 18, 1877. UGAR IMPORTERS DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE. Special Agent Chamberiain has submitted his report an investigation of alleged traudulent color

sugars imported at the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. He finds that this class of sugars are imported at all the ports named, but in entities at New York than elsewhere. He ited sugar merchants and refiners at all of the ment that the Demorara sugars known in market reports as "Clark crystais" dre ose of reducing the rate of duty thereon. These pars will polarize higher than any other sugars owed without check by the government it will work reat injury to rollners who do not use them, and re dany persons engaged in the sugar trade state that f rock candy by the same process used in purging the

DEPREDATIONS ON PUBLIC TIMBER LANDS. In response to a communication from the Commis-moner of the General Land Office in reference to depredations upon the public timber lands of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior has directed that clerks be detailed from the Land Office or a sufficient number of persons be employed to visit the different States and Territories where depredations have been committed with instructions to obtain such accurate and specide information as may be obtainable in refer ence to the nature, extent and amount of such de predations, the persons by whom and when com-mitted and that weekly reports he required to be ransmitted to the Commissioner and forwarded to the

PALSE CHARGES AGAINST AN INSPECTOR. of the Internal Revenue Department against tobacco laspector J. H. Vanauken, of Potersburg, Va., stating be had guilty knowledge of and participation in a de-fulcation in his office. An investigation was ordered dismissal of the charges, it being shown that the misappropriation of funds was by a subordinate entirely bout any knowledge of the Treasurer, and that that officer repaid the stolen funds to the county.

THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI. The River and Harbor appropriation bill of August 14, 1876, appropriated \$100,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River, provided that the appropriation shall not be available whenever ong as there shall be an open channel of explicen feet of water at mean tide to and from the sea through the South Pass of the river to the port of New Orleans. Captain Brown, the engineer officer in charge of the work, has reported to the Secretary of War that a survey has been made and a channel of 250 feet in width and eighteen feet in dopth exists. The Secretary of War has, therefore, directed that all fur-her expenditures of the \$100,000 above referred to be fed, and the order has been transmitted to Nator Howell, the officer in charge of all improvements it the mouth of the Mississippi except the Ends jetties u the South Pass.

PATRONAGE IN ALABAMA United States Attorney Mayer, of the Northern district of Alabama, is in the city, and it is stated that his resignation has been requested. No information, hower, can be obtained at the General's office on the subject, but it seems to be understood among a number of prominent Southerners here that a change wil be made not only in the office of the United States Attorney, but in that of the United States Marshal siso, which position is now filled by George Turner. Of course no action will be taken until the return of the President and Attorney General Devens next week.

SENATOR MORTON'S HEALTH. Telograms were received by Post Office officials last night to the effect that Senator Morton was resting well, and his condition was very encouraging to his

physicians. CADET NORTHRUP'S FUNERAL.

WEST POINT, August 17, 1877. The body of Cadet Hubert O. Northrup, third class, United States Military Academy, was found early this morning in the river opposite West Point and was

buried with military honors at ten o'clock A. M. The officers and their lamilies and the battainon of cadets followed the remains to the grave.

Calet Northrup was accidentally drowned last Saturfay white butting and every effort was made to recover the body, but without a vail until it rose to the surface. Hoores, it was non much decomposed to admit of de-ay in the Inneral. His lamily were informed of the accident by telegraph and by mail last Saturday, out as they recide not on a railroad, nor at a telegraph sia-tion, nothing has been received from them. His-lather's nedgest is Kalamo, Mich. THE BORDER TROUBLES.

CONGRESSMAN SCHLEICHER UPON THE SITUA-TION-NO CONFIDENCE TO BE PLACED IN THE MEXICANS-GENERAL ORD THE MAIN

Avenue Hotel, was visited last evening by a represen-tative of the HERALD, with whom he conversed unrestrainedly upon the subject of the troubles along the Rie Grande. When his epinion was asked regarding the present outlook of the international disturbances,

"I base my expectations of peace and protection rai Ord. If they are carried out there need be

with the officer you have mentioned ?" "Entirely; and from what has transpired it is sai

to presume that General Ord will do his duty. Let him follow the Mexican depredators upon their own "is this course firmly determined upon "

ieve that to be the future policy of the adi istration, and remember it is solely on our own gov-erament that we can now depend for safety. The

able. The people along the other border are guilty of could become responsible. But it can in some measure influence a change, and to do this is the policy of the United States, and meanwhile will endeavor to conciliate them by every possible means. The pres-ence on the border of Benavides is strong confirmation

"Ah; then it is resolved into the old situation, and General Ord must act. I do not say that Diaz should not be recognized, but it is certain that peace in future depends altegether on the United States authorities."

'The outrage at Rie Graude City may be taken in

"The outrage at Rio Grande City may be taken in evidence?"

"Yes, that was done by Mexicans, and though Benavirtes mays that two of she perpetrators were locans it should not be literally so understood. There are shousands of Mexicons who cross the river to work, but they sleep in Mexico and belong to that country. They are employed as shepherds or drovers, and may appear one day as either of shese and the next a raffinar or robbers. There is a resident population of Mexicons on Texas soil who are really citizons of the United States, and who oppose as vignantly as any shese inroass upon their preperty."

Ord's command sufficient to protect the entire border?"

"As a general thing I believe it is. He has, I think, about fitteen hundred men, and, though he may not prevent occasional inroads, he can, at lenst, avenge every one of them. The Mexicans had no regular national troops, on, the Hio Grande until General Ord went to the front so emphatically. Then they interpreted that to mean a monace and sent forces forward. Look at the requarkable energy of General Torinio when he heard that some of our troops were about to cross the river to pusible a band of thieves and criminals. Why he marched his men so rapidly that it is stated nine of them died. If he had been called on to pursue the robbers himself, as neutrality would seem to dictate. I warrant you he would never have walked his men into a perspiration. The Mexican government, while pleading its inability to prevent these outrages, yet shows a very considerable power and willingness to defend the robbers." shows a very consecution of the Lerdo "Do you think anything will come of the Lerdo"

"Do you think anything will come of the Lerdo movement?"

'Mo, I expect very little will come from it now. There are many reasons for this opinion. In the first place Lerdo should nover nave left his own country to come to the United States, and then his people are really tired of internal strife. They have been engaged at it simost continually since 1821, and want a little rest. There are many of Lerdo's personal friguds and supporters now in Mexico who will not come to his reason. That was an injurious inferview Lerdo turnismed to the Heraldo a while ago. Up to that time the people of Texas had some sympathy for him, but he so misrepresented them in that instance that all regard for his cause was lest."

"None whatever; and I must repeat that all reliance is piaced on our own authorities. I place my trust in the Lord—leaving off the first lotter and insisting that the powder be kept dry."

A MOB KILLS AN AMERICAN PRISONER WEILE EN POUTE TO JAIL.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18, 1877. A San Diego despatch says a rumor has reached there from San Rafael that the Elliott boyz, who were recently captured by Mexicans and confined at San Rainel, were dired upon by a mob of Mexicans while going from dinner to the jail under a guard, and one of them was killed. The report was not fully credited and parties in San Diogo were preparing to go to the rescue of the survivor and average the death of his brother when cautioned that the news lacks confirms-

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

PROBABILITIES ON THE COMING CONVENTION-THE CANDIDATES-QUESTIONS TO BE CON-

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

HARRISBURG, August 18, 1877. The indications are that the Democratic State Convention, which is to meet in this city or Wednesday next, will be one of the largest, most interesting and exciting that has been held for years. Intense interest is being manifested in it by the friends of the principal candidates for the three offices to be filled-Supreme Court Judge, State Tressurer and Auditor General. Captan McCelland, Chairman of the State
Committee, arrived here to-day, and will
remain until the Convention shall have
recorded its choice. To-morrow a considerable number of the delegates from Western Pennsylvania number of the delegates from Western Penesylvania are expected, and by Menday night a majority of the delegates will have made their appearance. D. O. Barr, of Pittsburg, is Judge Black's candidate for State Tressurer and is supported by a majority of the Western delegates. He will also reach here to morrow. He has made a vigorous fight for the nomination, and will continue it until the end. His bendquarters will be at the hotels, where he has made ample arrangements for the accommodation of his working friends. His principal and probably successful competitor is Colonel A. C. Noyes, of Clinton county, an ex-State legislator and a well knows and popular lumberman. A larger number of delegates are instructed for nim than for Barr, and he claims that he will have a sufficient following on the second and third ballets to insure his nomination. Mr. Barr also expresses confidence in his own success. It looks now as though neither would win without the withdrawal of some of the other candidates, of whom there are firee, viz., Auditor General Temple; Congressman Powell, of Bradford county, and Hon. John R. Packard, of Mercer. The chances are decidedly in layor of Noyes' success, but there are some who think that both the layories will be beated.

OFFICE SEKKERS VERY NUMEROUS.

About thirteen candidates are named for Judge of the Supreme Court. The real fight will, however, be between Judge Trankey, of Venango, and District Attorney Sheppard, of Philadeliolis. Judge Golden, of Armstrong, claims also to have considerable support for Auditor General. W. P. Schell, of Bediord county, Speaker of the House of Representatives twenty years ago, and at present a member of the Legislature, has scarcely any opposition. After complimentary votes shall have been bestowed on a number of candidates he will probably be nominated by acclamation. Mr. Schell was the labor referm candidate for Governor in 1872, but withdrew in favor of Hon. Charles R. Buckalew. are expected, and by Menday night a majority of the

ernor in 1872, but withdrew in favor of Ron. Charles R. Buckalew.

PLATFORM PROBABILITIES.

There will be considerable difficulty in framing a platform, and great care will be observed in the appointment of a committee on resolutions. The blunder at Eric in 1875 of adopting a soft-money plank will probably not be repeated; but efforts will be made by some of the theorists to introduce heresies even more damaging than that. Congressman Wright, of Luzerne county, will probably press his scheme in favor of a distribution of \$20,000,000, by the national government among the people to revive business. It is believed by the sagaolous democratic politicians that a more than ordinarily sensible platform will be constructed, but not without a determined contest. There is a seneral couldence among democratic politicians that a more than ordinarily sensible platform will be constructed, but not without a determined contest. There is a seneral couldence among democratic politicians that the ticket solected by the convention will be vuice-said. Chairran McCledind, who will be re-elected by the convention, has already made a pirely thorough canvass of the State, and is particularly gratified with the result. Ex-Senator Cameron and ex-Treasurer Mackay both predict a republican defeat, and some and was for it as a rebuke to Fresidens Hayes or vice policy.

STRIKE ECHOES.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE. ARRESTING ALLEGED LEADERS - CHARGES AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF A COAL COM-PANY-FRARS OF TROUBLE AT WILKERBARRE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE MERALD.]

WILEYSBARRE, Pa., August 18, 1877.
Within the last twenty-four hours no less than this cen arrests have been made by special policemen and constables of men charged with participation in riothave been made in different localities, and the offend-ors in each case have been prought to this city under marched through the principal thoroughfares rounded by bayonets, and the curious thousands Hudson Company. Owing to the fact that they were arrested without warrants, which, of course, was ille-

gal, they were all discharged on their own recognizance to appear when wanted. Their fortunate escape from lation by crowds of workingmen who were ass pened in other cases, where persons were arrested without warrants. This aftersoon, however, three men were sent to juil in default of \$1,000 bail for engaging in a riot at Nanticoke, on the 17th inst., and for seault and battery with intent to kill.

Between the few hot heads among the strikers and solitical demagogues who are just now making capital themselves the strike continues, and instequieting down it dally assumes stronger features It is boldly asserted, also, by men that certainly ough to know, that agents from Schuylkill county are inciting rebellion against any attempt that may made to resume. One old, experienced and intelligent miner informed your correspondent to-day that he was positive that Frank B. Gowen had paid agents in this positive that Frank B. Gowen had paid agents in this coal region to keep the pot boiling; in other words, to engender discord and prolong the strike. A leading operator, when asked if he believed this replied that it might be true. Scarcely a night pusses without some difficulty on the railroads leading from this city to places north and south. Passenger cars are stoned, switches turned, boulders relied on the track and other dangerous and flendish work done. Trains are even stoned in the day time, and two gentlemen of this city are now suffering from bruises received in this manner while passing over the Lebigh and Suquehanna road to Scranton yesterday.

LEY BIOTERS ARRESTED AND TAKEN TO I HILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, ADDRESS 18, 1877. Nine men, all former employes of the Lebigh Valley tailroad, and who are believed to be the ringleaders in the late disturbances at Easton, were arrested at given a hearing this afternoon before United States Commissioner Smith on the charge of retarding and obstructing the United States mails during the recent disturbances there on July 26. After hearing evidence as to the identification of the prisoners in uncoupling cars and otherwise obstructing the trains, they were each held in \$200 ball to answer.

BAPID ENLISTMENT OF THE THREE MONTHS MEN IN PENNSYLVANIA. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 18, 1877. Advices from various portions of the State show that he project for enlisting two regiments of soldiers for desiring to go home is being favorthe coal regions who desire to be mustered out of ac-tive service will be relieved from further duty. All

THE NEW JERSEY STRIKERS. VICE CHANCELLOR VAN FLEET'S DECISION-

THEY ARE FINED AND IMPRISONED

At his Chambers in Newark vesterday Vice Chan cellor Van Fleet rendered decision in the cases of the New Jersey Central Railroad strikers, who have been on trial before him during the past week for contempt of Court. Prior to July last, he said, the Court had put the New Jersey Central Railroad into the hands of Receiver Lathrop, and directed him to manage it. On the 25th of July a party of men came and usurped the control of the road, and actually exercised the power of directing used. The power they usurped was the power of the Court, and their action was a criminal one of the most lawless character. This was done at a time when the people were in a state of great excitement, and when the land was threatened with riot and bloodshed. While the road was running the employes shed. While the road was running the employes really derived more benefit from it than the creditors, they having received their wages in preference to other chaims, the Court having in March last directed the receiver to pay the first earnings of the road to the employes for wages due them. After dilating upon the gravity of the charge against the defendants, the Yice Chancellor precounced Edward Knott, James Schwartz, James Matthews, Edward Saydor, and Charice Garrheat guilty of contempt of court, and acquitted Frederick Daring and James McGuire. The decision in the case of George Shine he postponed until the 27th inst., as he desired to make further examination of the testimony. In pussing scatence upon those tion of the testimony. In pussing scatence upon those pronounced guilty the Vice Chancellor addressed the prisoners as follows:—

PASSING SENTENCE.

I am sorry, very sorry, indeed, that you have made it my duty, by a course of conduct that you must by this time understand was disgracein, lawless and criminal, to pronounce against you the judgment of the law. You have the same interest that any other cutten of this State has in having the courts respected and the laws obeyed. Your persons and your property are just as much under the protection of the law as those of the wealthiest citizen of this State. If your rights are invaded you have the same right to appeal to the Court for protection and redress that the most eminent citizen of the State has. Why, the coat on your backs and the wives and children I hope you love are made as fe and secure to you by the law of the land, and why you should break it and endeavor to bring the tribunals that are created to administer and enforce it into contempt and disrepute it is impossible for me to comprehend. For the contempt of which you, Edward Knott, James Schwartz, James Matthews and Edward Snyder have been adjudged quilty you are to pay into the freesary of this State the sum of \$50 and be committed in the common jail at Warren county until the further order of this Court. You, Charles Garrecht, to be committed, without fine, to the common jail of Somerset county until the further order of this Court. The mon specified were then takes to Warren county and Garrecht to Somerset.

THE NEWARK SILK SPINNER.

To-morrow work will be resumed at the Newark City Silk Mills, the company having decided to recede from the proposed reduction of fifteen per cent of the wages of their employes. An arrangement has been made to equalize the wages by taking a percentage from to equalize the wages by taking a percentage from those who get high wages and adding it to the pay of those who get less. The rum of \$1 per week will be taken off the wages of the several foremen, and seventy-live cents off the girls who get from \$5 50 to \$6 per week. The male spinners will not be reduced. About hall the hunds will go to work to morrow, and others will resume work during the week, providing their services are required. A large number of the hands gathered at the factory yesterday afternoon, but no regular meeting was held, nor was there the slightest demonstration of an unseemly character.

WORKINGMEN'S UNION.

COLUMBUS, Obio, August 18, 1877. The Central Ohio Executive Committee of the Work ngmen's Inquetrial Union have issued an address setting forth a platform of principles, and recommendthat conventions be held in the several counties to nonmante county officers and establish industrial union clubs in overy township and voting precines, and that they select one delegate to the State Convention to be

held in this city, September 13, to adopt a piatform

LABOR TROUBLES IN ENGLAND. THE STRIKE OF THE MANCHESTER CARPENTER AND JOINERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Having frequently heard of the liberality and enter-orise which mark the management of your journal, write in the hope that you will pub work for some three or four firms, who by work for some three or four firms, who by their wealth and influence continue to prolong this strike, already of three months' continuance, while another section of the employers—smaller capitalists—have willingly agreed to the demands of the men and are of course doing a good trade. The terms originally demanded would bring the wages up to about \$10 50, but now the men would. I believe, relinquish the half dollar, I need not relate to you the struggles of our artisans to live on their alleged "high wages," for I should only be repeating a fact already too well known in New York and other great cities of the States; neither ought I (as me "Britishers" are such carnest advocates of free trade; to object to the importation of foreign labor, for do not our park butchers here sell dierman sausages. To be brief, our Manchester joiners would be victorious but for the importation of foreign labor, wanch, if successfully carried out, must ultimately, sullify even their great surplus cash at present in hand. However, I cannot believe that any native Americans would laten to the agents of the Manchester builders and sail 3,000 miles to suppliant and simman their brethren of the same craft in Manchester. The task to me would be an extremely unpleasant one. Should any of your readers ceatre to roply, I am bold enough to say that I have no doubt but the editor of the Manchester Courter, No. 22 Cannon street, would publish their communication. Yours, &c.,

MANCHESTER, Eng., August 6, 1877.

PRESIDENT HAYES IN VERMONT.

HE COMPLIMENTS BRATTLYBORO ON IT BEAUTY AND THANKS HER CITIZENS POI

THEIR KIND RECEPTION. WINDBOR, VL. August 18, 1877. The President and family drove in from West Brat tleboro and reached the railroad station at nine numbers to greet him, and, when he appeared upon the platform of Governor Smith's private car, men corded an audience and a shake of the hand. Mrs Huyes stood at the entrance to the cur and shared the grooting with the President. While waiting for the train to start the President addressed the assembly He spoke as follows :-

who haloned to his romarks with the closest attention. He spoke as follows:—

PRESIDENT HAYES' SYRECH.

MY FELLOW CITIZENS—Before I leave you I degire to say what I have hitherto omitted, and if you will kindly permit me to speak two or three sentences I shall be glad to receave your attention. No tanguage is too warm or too strong to express my gratitude for the cordial reception which you have given me and my family in Brattleboro. My family, or rather the Hayes family, came to Brattleboro about one hundred years age; I do not know the exact date. My grandiather was a blacksmith—the only one here, I think, when he came—and the people welcomet him cordially, as they always do so important a personage as the village blacksmith in a newly settled community.

A Votice—A blacksmith in a newly settled community.

A Votice—A blacksmith in a newly settled community.

Every one of the Hayes family acattered, so we are throughout the country. I have most agreeable geolifections of Brattleboro. I thank you cordinally for what you have done, for thore are few spots dearer to me than this. My father left bere sixty years ago next mouth and moved to Obio, where I was born, but my older brother and sister were born here. When a boy of elevin years, forty-three years ago, I first came to this place on a visit to my uncle John, who then lived in this village. During my visit I walked over the very road by which I rede this morning and from the very house where I slept lastingth. The place was beautiful then. There have been many changes since, but the beauty continues, and has been enhanced. I hope the beauty continues, and has been enhanced. I hope the beauty me prospetity of Brattleboro will continue to increase, and I hope that sgain and often I shall come hither to meet you. But I am extending my remarks beyond two or three sentences, and so must close by again thanking you for the hearty welcome you have given me.

Handbaking All. ROUND.

The remarks of the President were received with cheers. The band discoursed airs fa

A large crowd and gathered to witness his arrival, who were so interested in looking at the President and Mrs. Hayes—a rare sight for Vermonters—as to wholly forget to cheor. Yet his reception in the town was not the less cordial and hearty. He was taken directly to the bonse of Secretary Evarts, whose guest ho is to remain over Sunday. The reception had been announced for five o'clock, but long being the time a large crowd of people from Windsor and the surrounding towns had gathered.

AN INFORMAL RECEPTION.

At Secretary Evarts' residence the reception was entirely informal, being held in the beautiful grounds surrounding his residence of the reception proper began by Colonel Hiram Harlow introducing the President of the United States, to the throng of people, estimated at 2,500. The President was supported by Colonel Estey, of the Governor's staff; Franklin B. Miller, of the Vermont Journal, and Hon. Chester Pike, of Cornish, N. H. Among those present were many ladies and gentlemen of distinction from abroad. The reception was the most enthusiastic and intelligent with which the President has been honored since his advent to Vermont. Chief Justice Gray remarked that they were not drawn by idle curiosity, but by the love of our country, to do honor to the Chief Magistrute of the nation. Mrs. Hayes and the other ladies were dressed plainly, with no attempt at claborate toilets. Mrs. Hayes were a plain but elogant binck siik, with no ornaments, and a simple ruche at hier threat. She shook hancs with all who were fortunate enough to get near her, and had a picanent smite for all.

The Presidential party dined to-day with Secretary Evarts, and on Sunday the President and Mrs. Hayes will dine with Mr. E. W. Soughton, who entertains as guests Aitorney General here, and Postmaster General Key, of the President's Calibort; Senator Morrill, of Vermont; Hon. Wilham Hunt, of Now Orleans; and Hon. George Burnett, of New York city.

EXPECTED MOVEMENTS.

MANCHESTER, N. H., August 18, 1877. The President and party are expected here Thursday, the 23d test., at nine A. M., and will be received at the depot by the city government, the Grand Army of the Republic and citizens. A national salute will be fired at the depot square by the First New Hampshire Light Battery. After visiting the chief manufacturing establishments they will be escerted through the city to Smith's Corporation, where a reception will be held for one hour. The President will be the guest of ex-Governor Smyth, and will remain in the city until one

PORTLAND, Me., August 18, 1877.
Mayor Butler has telegraphed an invitation to the resident and party to visit Portland.

STATE SENATE.

CONCLUSION OF THE SESSION.

ALBANY, N. Y., August 18, 1877. The Senate met at ten o'clock. A communication from the Governor was received stating he had no further business for them. The injunction of secrecy was removed from the proceedings of the Ellis trial. requested to pay Mr. Ellis his expenses for defending

requested to by Mr. His mis appears of defending himself from the bank fund.

The motion was opposed by Mr. Gerard as out of the proper province of this session, and for the reason that it would be a stulisfication of the Senate after removing the officer for incompetency and would be a virtual indorsement of his course.

Mr. Harris moyed to lay the motion on the table as uncalled for, and for the same reasons as given by Mr.

uncalled for, and for the same reasons as given by Mr. Garad.

Mr. Jacobs finally withdrew the motion.
At eleven o'clock the Senate voted to adjourn sine die. Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, before aunouncing the vote said:—
Sanarons—I will not detain you by any formal address at this time, when our official relations are about to terminate. I thank you for your courtesies so frequently shown. I hope that I may be permitted always to maintain iriendly relations with each of you, and I sincerely wish you prosperity and happiness and an abundant share of public honor.

MILITARY CADETSHIP AWARDED.

FLUSHING, L. I., August 18, 1877. At the competitive examination held under the auspices of the Ron. James W. Covert, member of Congress for the First New York district, Sidney N. Bonner, of Stapleton, Staten Island, was to-day appointed to the military cadetship for this district. The examination occupied four days. There were twenty-four applicants. Waiter Winant, of Richmond county, was selected as alternate.

TERRIBLE

A Frenzied Coach Maker Attempts to Murder His Housekeeper.

SUICIDE OF THE WOULD-BE MURDERER

A Scene on the Boulevards That Startled the Police.

CAUSES THAT LED TO THE CRIME.

The Story of an Unhappy Marriage and a Desolated Home.

rise resterday morning in a nest two story cottage in 169th street and the Boulevard. The perpetrator of the dreadful deed was Thomas H. Harding, at one attempted to murder his bousekeeper, Mrs. Agner Wood, and then shot himself in the forehead in the abdomen, inflicting a wound the latter region, from the effects of which he died three hours after. The particulars of the tragedy, as gleaned yesterday afternoon, are briefly stated low, and reveal a sad picture of social depravity.

It appears that Mr. Harding separated from his a little over two years ago and engaged Mrs. Agnes Wood, a young widow of Massachusetts, as bonsekeeper. She took up her residence at his house in 100th street, near the Boulevard, shortly after being engaged, and has since that time had complete control of the household affairs of her employer.

The house in which the tragedy was enacted is a nest two story cottage, situated about fifty yards, midway setween the Bouelvard and Eleventh avenue. Long, trailing vines reach from the roof down the irent of the house, and lose themselves in a nest, pretty laid on and sitting room, while on the second story there are three rooms, all used as sleeping apart. himself, Mrs. Wood occupied the rear hall bedroom, while Mr. Harding's child and a tittle eon of Mrs. Wood occupied the other and larger room. In the furniture and appointments of the house the greatest taste and

THE TRACERT. Shortly before five o'clock yesterday morning, the stillness of the neighborhood was broken by the sharp report of a pistol and the acousting shricks of a woman, and in a few moments thereafter, Mrs. Wood, attired only in a light night dress which was saturated with out of the back door of the house into the kitchen of her next door neighbor, Mrs. Everett. She was pale

"My God, Mrs. Everett, will you go in? Mr. Hardthe children."

At that moment two pistol shots in quick succession broke upon the air. "Oh!" exclaimed Mrs. Wood, "he is murdering the children," and then sank fainther house toward the Boulevard, hoping to meet her husband, who it appears is the lamp lighter for the district and was at that time putting out the lights along the Boulevard. On reaching 110th street she instead met officer Tully, of the Thirty-first precinct, and, in broken and hurried accents, informed him of the tragedy. The officer started on a run for the house, and, arriv Everett thereupon went into her yard and returned carrying a large axe, with which the officer broke officer looked in the little, neatly furnished parlor that BUICIDE!

upon the officer's car. It came from the front room which, as stated above, Mr. Harding occupied as a sleeping apartment. The officer quickly stopped to the door, and, pushing h open, beheld, as he subsequently stated, "the mest sickosing and ghastly speciacle that he had over seen." On the floor, his face bespattered with blood and blackened with newsfor. with powder, a gapmg, ugly wound in bis orcheed, and with his right haud convolitely cluiching a revolver, lay Mr. Harding in the agonies of death. As the officer entered the room Harding lay upon his left side, his face turned to the west. Ha was clad in a light blote finance! Aintrolly, and this was actually dispeting with blood that flowed down his face and neck from the hole in his forcined, and also from a wound in his abdomen, a little to the left of the newd and just below the hole with the writhed and roller about the floor to such an extent that the officer was obliged to hold him down by main strength. He did not once open his lips, except to mean, in agonizing accents, "Oh, my Goo!" and then his eyes gazed vacantly about the room. At this moment Mrs. Everett's husband cutered, and his was at once despatched for Dr. Utter, residing at 108th sirvet and the Boelevard, while bor son was sont to tragedy. Dr. Utter quickly arrived upon the accent and the Boelevard, while bor son was sont to tragedy. Dr. Utter quickly arrived upon the accent and the strength, and the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength of the strength. The strength of the

beth. I withdrew from his grasp and struggied away. Then I ran down stairs and when on the way received a pistol shot from him in the lett shoulder. I ran ent of the house and went in mext door. This is all I know about it. A lew minutes afterward I was informed by Mrs. Everett that Harding had shot himself. I did not go up to see him and have not seen him since."

Mrs. Everett was next questioned by the Goroner, and she merely testified to hearing the first pistol shot and then seeing Mrs. Wood, covered with blood, staggering into the kitchen. She also recounted that ahe had heard the subsequent shots, and gave a detailed statement, which is given above, of how she had informed the police of the tragedy.

No other witnesses were examined, and the Coroner accordingly left she house, but first gave the relatives of the sulcide purnission to place the body in an incebox and prepare it for interment. In the afternoon the Coroner returned, accompanied by Deputy Coroner Goldsmith, who made a post-mortem examination of the retuains. He gave his opinion that death resulted from internal hemorrhage.

MOTIVES FOR THE TRAKERDY.

icebox and prepare it for interment. In the atternoon the Coroner returned, accompanied by Depoity Corones Goldsmith, who made a post-mortem examination of the returned. However, the most was the termination of the returned the morthage of the returned the morthage of the returned of the returned of the mortes which must have induced Mr. Harding in the attempt to murder Mrs. Wood and to take his own rife; it will only be necessary to briefly reconnt the said experience which had been his during the past few years.

Who was fatherno?

Thomas H. Harding was a man of fair social standing, intelligent and refined, and a man who was favorably looked upon by people with whom he had business dealings. He was formerly an extensive coach buildor, but of late years his business had deteriorated so greatly that he has only boun able to carry on a very diminished manufacturing trade as a wheel-weight at Mrs. 222 Moreer street. About five years ago has first wife, who was a Mins Catherino Murray before her marriage, died, leaving a pretty and interesting daughter named Carrie. Thres years ago he married a Mins Libby Beckman, of New Brighton, Staten Island, a beautiful and accomplished young stir, who was at that time about accomplished young stir, who was at that time about accomplished young stir, who was at that time about accomplished young stir, who was at that time about accomplished young stir, who was at that time about accomplished young stir, who was at that time about accomplished young stir, who was at that time about accomplished young stir, who was at that time about accomplished young stir, who was at that time about accomplished young stir, who was at that time about accomplished young stir, who was at that time about accomplished young stir, who was at that time about accomplished young stir, who was at that time about accomplished young stir, who was at that time about accomplished young stir, who was at the fact of the same eague of the days of the old Fire Department, been members of the same eague of the

Judge Cursis to pay Mrs. Harding \$70 per month alimony.

Harding's relations with Mrs. Wood were, it is alleged, of a very questionable character, she having already, so the people in the neighborhood assert, had a child by him, and being at the present sime in a fair way to bring another in the world before she is many days older. The neighbors state that almost a year ago she was observed to be enciosete, and that when the time of her approaching maternity was almost at hand, she left Mr. Harding's house and wont to a lying-in establishment in the lower part of the city, whence she returned in a few weeks without a child. She says she is the wile of a man who aer-ral years ago ran away from her and was drowned in the West. She had one child by him—a boy, who is still living.

selves at the door of the house in 109th street, and requested to see the corpse of Mr. Harding. Mrs. Harding explained that she was the wise of the dead man; that she was his wife, and had a perfect right to assume charge of his effects. The officer at the door, who had received strict orders to permit no one to pass k, refused to let Mrs. Harding and her father enter, and they then repaired to the Thirty-first precinct, where, after disclosing their identity, they requested the sergeant to see that none of Mrs. Harding's relatives were allowed to remove anything from the house. This the sergeant promised to do, and the father and daughter, apparently satisfied, started for their home in Now Brighton. Staten Island. While standing at the door of the house in 109th street, Mrs. Harding was greatly excited, repositedly saying that she was Mr. Harding's wife, and wanted to see his corpse. In the house at the time were some relatives of Mr. Harding, and they ordered the officer to keep Mrs. Harding out. Harbing's Brighton of business in Mercer street yesterday, it was learned that he has lately nustained considerable loss by bad debts, and that he has seemed discontented and low apirticd. It appears that his landlord had refused to reduce the rent of his piace and he accordingly determined to give over his business and was engaged in doing it up at the time of his tragic death. People who were intimately acquainted with him say that on Friday he seemed downcast and appeared to be brooding over some secret sorrow. He was a beavy drinker, his only beverage being raw brandy, and it all probability he was crazed with the liquor yesterday morning when he took his life.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Despatches received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Reynolds, commanding the Asiatio squadron, give an interesting account of the celebra tion of the Fourth of July by the officers and grows of the United States vessels in those waters. At night our vessels were illuminated and other foreign ships of war joined in the illumination as a mark of courtesy to the United States.

The United States steamer Alert arrived at Hone Kong on the 24th of July from her late cruise to the Dampier Stratts. This vessel, it will be remembered, was sent out by Admiral Reynolds some time ago to search for ten or tweive persons reported to have been mpier Straits. Admiral Reynolds had not received the particulars of the cruise at the time he wrote.

Lieutenant Commander A. C. Heilds has been de tached from command of the Nabant at League Island. Pa. and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenants John K. Winn and F. G. Hyde, Master F. E. Upton, Assist not Surgeon C. J. Nourse, Passed Assistant Engineer Jefferson Brown, Assistant Engineer W. H. Nauman Jefferson Brown, Assistant Engineer W. H. Nauman and Gunner E. J. Waugh have been detached from the Nahant and placed on waiting orders; Easign Winslow Alderdice has been detached from the Nahant and ordered to the training ship Constitution; Passed Assistant Engineer William A. Windsor and Assistant Engineer B. R. Loitch, detached from the Lehigh at Norfolk and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Engineer F. J. Hollman has been detached from the Montauk and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Engineer J. D. Sloane has been detached from the Passaic and ordered to the Swatara; Assistant Engineer J. P. Mickley has been detached from the Passaic and ordered to the Montauk; Passed Assistant Engineer Robert Crawford has been ordered to duty at the Nava Academy; Passed Assistant Engineer George J. B. Burnan has been ordered to special duty at Chester Pa.

SOLDIERS' NATIONAL REUNION.

FREROST, Ohio, August 18, 1877. The Executive Committee of the Soldiers' National Reguion assounce their next meeting for Marietta, Ohio, September 4, 5, 6 and 7. The causen, amms nition, arms, tents and 200 stands of regimental colors provided for by acts of Congress and of the Onic Legislature are already on the ground. A number of distinguished generals, among whem are Generals Cockerell, Joe Johnston, Sheridan and Crook, are to be there, and it is expected the President will also attend. The Governor of the State and his staff will be present, and Governor Young will formally open the camp on the first day. All soldiers of both armics are invited, and no partian speeches will be tolorated. Every State will be represented by ex-soldiers of the Union and Confederate armics.